

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 892

Washington, D. C.

July 18, 1942

## OPA PRICE REGULATION IS ISSUED FOR CONDENSED SOUPS PERMITTED BY M-81

### Statement of Considerations Outlines Basis for New Pricing Formula

The Office of Price Administration issued on July 17 a maximum price regulation for new-formula condensed soups packed under Conservation Order M-81. This order supersedes the General Maximum Price Regulation issued April 28, 1942, except as to the licensing and posting provisions thereof.

The order was accompanied by a statement of the considerations involved in its issuance, which outlines the reasons for the order and the basis for the new pricing formula. The text of this statement of considerations follows:

#### Text of Statement of Considerations

The accompanying Maximum Price Regulation No. 181 establishing maximum prices for certain condensed soups canned under Conservation Order M-81, and amendments thereto, is issued pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator of the Office of Price Administration by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, approved January 30, 1942. This regulation, insofar as it applies to canners, wholesalers and retailers of canned condensed soups packed in tinplate or terneplate supersedes the General Maximum Price Regulation issued by the Price Administrator on April 28, 1942, except as to the licensing and posting provisions thereof. The accompanying Maximum Price Regulation No. 181 is issued by the Price Administrator to establish maximum canners' prices for such canned soups at a level which will tend to secure adequate production of those commodities and maintain, at all selling levels, prices which are generally fair and equitable.

Conservation Order M-81 and Amendment No. 1 thereto, issued by the War Production Board on February 11, 1942, and April 6, 1942, respectively, list a number of soups,

broths, and chowders as the only kinds which may be packed in tinplate or terneplate after June 30, 1942. In addition, the conservation order and its amendment require that such soups be prepared, when packed in tinplate, in accordance with new formulas providing in most cases for an increased percentage of dry solids and specifying by table the ingredients to which canners are henceforth to be restricted.

The effect of the tin conservation order has been to change the character of the soups which may now be packed, and so greatly to increase per can the cost of producing canned soups as to make inapplicable the maximum prices heretofore fixed for those soups which were being packed and sold during March, 1942.

The gist of the pricing formula provided for in the accompanying regulation is that it takes the average 1941 price for the related variety of soup then sold, in an appropriate can size, and proportionately adjusts this price to reflect the differences between the costs of putting up the old commodity and the costs of putting up the comparable new one. The entire year 1941 was taken as the base period in order to have the most recent normal base period which is fairly representative, and at the same time extensive

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## SUBSIDY DENIED BY SENATE

### Use of Funds in Defense Appropriation Bill For OPA Is Restricted

In passing a \$1,861,000,000 national defense appropriation bill on July 16, the Senate took three important actions affecting the Office of Price Administration. First, the Senate voted to appropriate \$125,000,000 to run OPA for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, an increase of \$50,000,000 over the amount approved by the House, but substantially under budget estimates.

Second, the Senate adopted a limitation recommended by its Appropriations Committee providing "That no part of this appropriation shall be available directly or indirectly for making any subsidy payments." This limitation and the additional \$50,000,000 approved by the Senate are subject to Conference Committee action and final approval by the House and Senate.

Third, approval was given by the Senate to a provision adopted by the House that will prohibit any transfer or allocation of funds from any other source to OPA.

The Senate also adopted a Committee amendment providing that no part of the appropriation is to be used to enforce maximum prices on agricultural commodities unless and until the Secretary of Agriculture has made the determinations and published the prices specified in Sections 3(a), (b) and (c) of the Price Control Act, thereby emphasizing the Senate's determination that the limitations of the Price Control Act on agricultural prices are to be met.

### Price Reports Should Be Filed at Once

Administrator Leon Henderson, of the Office of Price Administration, has sent to all canners who had not filed their price ceiling reports by July 15, a letter pointing out that failure to comply with the regulation makes them liable to the penalties prescribed. The letter urges all such canners to file their reports immediately. Telegrams also were sent by Administrator Henderson to regional officers of OPA and the secretaries of State and regional canners associations advising them of the necessity of immediate action by canners who have failed to make reports.

## FOOD PROCESSING AN ESSENTIAL ACTIVITY

### Is Included in Selective Service Classification Set Up for Deferment Ratings

Local Selective Service boards have been given a list of 34 broad essential activities, compiled by the War Manpower Commission, which is to serve them as a guide when considering individual registrants for occupational classifications. Food processing is included in the list of essential activities, as well as agriculture and the production of a number of commodities used in canning factories. At the same time the list was distributed, National Headquarters of Selective Service issued amendments to its regulations and a memorandum supplementing its recently outlined policies for the induction of single men with dependents and married men who maintain bona fide family relationships in their homes with wives, or children, or both.

The amendments and memorandum break down Class III-A and Class III-B (the first for the registrant with dependents who does not contribute to the war effort, and the second for the registrant with dependents who does contribute to the war effort) so that when selecting men for induction the local boards may give consideration to both their dependency status and activity in war work.

This breakdown authorizes local boards to consider for selection registrants as follows: (1) Single men with no dependents; (2) single men who do not contribute to the war effort but who have dependents; (3) single men with dependents and who contribute to the war effort; (4) married men who are not engaged in the war effort but who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only; (5) married men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only; (6) married men who are not engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with wife and children or children only, and (7) married men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with wife and children or children only.

National Headquarters said that local boards are authorized to vary from the general order of selection of registrants with dependents when it is necessary to fill a call, provided the registrants who are selected were classified as available for military service under former regulations.

Former regulations provided that for a registrant to be considered as having dependents, one or more persons must be dependent upon his earned income for support in a reasonable manner. Present regulations permit a local board to consider the wife or child of a registrant as dependent if he maintains bona fide family relationship with them in his home, and if the marriage took place prior to December 8, 1941, and at a time when induction was not imminent even though the registrant's earned income is not required for the financial support of the dependents. All registrants without dependents of any kind under the law and regulations shall be selected for induction as rapidly as they can be made available.

Explaining the procedure to be followed by the local boards, National Headquarters' press release stated that:

When the supply of single men without dependents and who are not "necessary men", in any local board area is

exhausted and when, in the opinion of the local board, it shall become necessary to meet anticipated calls the local board may then review in sequence of their order numbers, the classification of all registrants who have been placed in Class III-A by reason of having one or more of the following persons dependent upon them: Wives or children (with whom they do not maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes); parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren, divorced wives, persons under 18 years of age whose support has been assumed in good faith, or persons of any age physically or mentally handicapped whose support has been assumed in good faith. Classification of all such registrants shall be reopened and considered anew, with the local board applying actual support as the sole basis for continued deferment in Class III-A. By this review some registrants may be reclassified to Class I-A because of changes in financial status.

When the local board has reopened the classification of substantially all registrants in Class III-A having the types of dependents outlined in the preceding paragraph, and has reclassified them in the manner provided, if it shall appear to the local board that such action is necessary to meet anticipated calls, the local board then may reopen and consider anew the classification of all registrants in Class III-B having the same types of dependents.

When the local boards have reclassified substantially all registrants in Class III-A and Class III-B with these types of dependents, and shall consider it necessary to meet anticipated calls, the local boards are then authorized to review in sequence of their order numbers, the classification of all registrants in Class III-A who have wives (but no children) with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. The classification of all such registrants shall be reopened and considered anew, applying actual support as the sole basis for continuing deferment in Class III-A. Following reopening of classifications of substantially all registrants in Class III-A having wives but no children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes and reclassification on the basis of actual support, the local board then may reopen and consider anew the classification of all registrants in Class III-B who have wives but no children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship.

In all instances where it becomes necessary for the local board to reconsider classifications of men with one type of dependents, the local board is directed to notify the State Director of Selective Service before proceeding to the reclassification of men with another type of dependent. Such notification will keep the State Director constantly informed of the progress of local boards toward reclassification of all groups so that he may adjust his calls for men to prevent one local board from calling registrants from one group substantially in advance of the time when other local boards are calling them from that same group.

When it becomes necessary to reclassify registrants who have wives and children, or who have children only, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, the classification of those in Class III-A will first be reopened, followed by those in Class III-B.

In all cases of reclassification, consideration shall be given to deferment in Class II-A or Class II-B of the registrant who is not continued in Class III-A or Class III-B but who may be a "necessary man" in a critical occupation essential to the war effort or war production as defined by Selective Service Regulations.

The list of civilian activities necessary to war production and essential to the war effort, which may be used to guide local boards in considering occupational classification of

registrants, specifies that such activities must meet one or more of the following tests:

- (a) That the business is fulfilling a contract of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or other Governmental agencies engaged directly in war production;
- (b) that the business is performing a Governmental service directly concerned with promoting or facilitating war production;
- (c) that the business is performing a service, Governmental or private, directly concerned with providing food, clothing, shelter, health, safety, or other requisites of the civilian daily life in support of the war effort;
- (d) that the business is supplying material under subcontracts for contracts included in (a), (b), or (c), above; or,
- (e) that the business is producing raw materials, manufacturing materials, supplies, or equipment, or performing services necessary for the fulfillment of contracts included in (a), (b), (c), or (d) above.

Having found that the business in which a registrant is engaged comes under some group in the attached list, and having applied the tests and made the determination that it is an essential activity, consideration will be given to the occupation of the registrant, within that activity, and if he is found to be a "necessary man" as defined by Selective Service Regulations, occupational classification may be made by the local board.

#### List of Essential Activities

The following are among the 34 essential activities listed by National Headquarters:

**Agriculture:** Dairy, livestock, poultry, truck, sugar-beet, sugar-cane, hay, peanut, soybean, cotton, fruit and nut, potato, dried pea and bean, crop specialty (e.g. flax, hemp), seed and general farms; agricultural and horticultural and animal husbandry services such as tree planting, cattle feed-lot operation, threshing, grist milling, grain cleaning, plowing, corn shelling. Includes also such essential assembly and marketing services as milk and cream assembly stations and cooperative marketing associations.

**Food processing:** Fishing, meat-packing and slaughtering, production of butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, canned and cured fish, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, canned soups, fruit and vegetable juices, flour and other grain mill products, prepared feeds for animals and fowls, starch, cereals, baking powder, rice, bread and other bakery products, sugar, leavening compounds, corn syrup and edible fats and oils.

**Construction:** Highway and street construction, marine construction; and construction of approved industrial plants, houses, hospitals, and military projects and repair of such facilities; as well as all basically metallic materials, parts, equipment; and services necessary to complete such construction.

**Production of industrial and agricultural equipment:** Power boilers; wiring devices and supplies; agricultural implements; electric lamps; storage and primary batteries; pumps, compressors, and pumping equipment; recording, controlling and measuring instruments and meters; conveyors; industrial cars and trucks; blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans; mechanical power-transmission equipment such as clutches, drives and shafts; mechanical stokers; tools, files, and saws; plumbers' supplies; professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, and optical goods; and all equip-

ment necessary to operate plants producing essential commodities.

**Production of machinery:** Engines and turbines; machine tools, equipment and accessories; electrical generating, distribution and industrial apparatus for electric public utility, manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction use, for incorporation in manufactured products, or for use in service industries; construction, mining, agricultural, oil field, food products, smelting and refining, as well as all machinery necessary to produce, equip and maintain aircraft, ships, ordnance and other military material.

**Production of chemicals and allied products:** Glycerin; turpentine, rosin and other naval stores; wood tars, oils, acids, and alcohols; lubricating oils and greases; animal and vegetable oils; fertilizers; tanning materials; salt; synthetic rubber; primary coal-tar products; plastics; compressed and liquefied gases; refined sulphur; sulphuric and other acids; caustic and other sodas; industrial alcohols; electrochemical and electrometallurgical products such as carbide, sodium and potassium metals and high-percentage ferro-alloys; drugs and medicines; insecticides and related chemical compounds; nylon and other synthetic textile fibers used in military equipment exclusively; grease and tallow; candles. (Explosives, flares, and other fireworks, generally classified as chemical products are included with ammunition.)

**Production of rubber products:** All rubber products.

**Production of leather products:** Sole and belting leather; industrial belting for transmission of power; boots, shoes, and gloves, for military and industrial use; saddlery, harness, and accessories.

**Production of stone, clay and glass products:** Technical, scientific, and industrial pressed and blown ware; sand-lime and fire-brick and other heat-resisting clay products; lime; abrasive wheels, stones, paper, cloth and related products; asbestos products including steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering; crucibles and retorts; porcelain electrical supplies; as well as parts of military apparatus.

**Production of finished lumber products:** Cork products such as life preservers, storage battery boxes, and insulating material; oars, matches, and wood preservation activities, as well as wooden parts of aircraft, ships and other military equipment.

**Production of transportation equipment:** Motor vehicles such as trucks, ambulances, fire engines, buses and military motorized units; essential parts and accessories of such motor vehicles; motorcycles, bicycles, and parts; locomotives and parts; railroad and street cars and equipment.

**Production of materials for packing and shipping products:** Textile bags, vegetable and fruit baskets, cooperage, wooden boxes, excelsior, pulp and paper, paper bags, paperboard containers and boxes, glass and fiber containers, cordage and twine, metal barrels, kegs, drums, and cans.

Other activities listed included: Production of aircraft and parts; production of ships, boats and parts; production of ordnance and accessories; production of ammunition; forestry, logging and lumbering; coal mining; metal-mining; nonmetallic mining and processing and quarrying; smelting, refining, and rolling of metals; production of metal shapes and forgings; finishing of metal products; production of textiles; production of apparel; production of petroleum, natural-gas and petroleum and coal products; transportation services; production of communication equipment; communication services; heating, power and illuminating services; repair and hand trade services; health and welfare services, facilities and equipment; educational services; Governmental services.



# SUGGESTED FORM FOR SUGAR REPORTS

## OPA Designs Optional Form Canners May Use in Filing Required Usage Data

The Office of Price Administration has prepared a suggested report form which canners may use in filling out their periodical reports of provisional sugar usage required by Rationing Order No. 3 in Section 1407.94 (c).

The Sugar Branch of OPA's Food Rationing Division points out that the suggested form is not an official OPA form and its use is entirely optional with the canner, although the periodic reporting of sugar usage, of course, is mandatory. It was felt that this suggested prepared form would be of assistance to canners, and the Association therefore is reproducing it below.

Following is text of the general instructions accompanying the suggested form, and text of the form itself:

### Text of General Instructions

Each variety of fruit or vegetable packed in which sugar is used shall be reported separately. The figures representing the units packed, and the conversion of all sizes into standard units, shall be entered as follows in the columns under Item No. 6:

**Units Packed:** Enter here the number of cases of the canned fruit, fruit juices, or vegetables packed during period.

**Size of Unit:** Enter here the number and size of cans to each case.

**Conversion Factor:** Enter here the proper figure from the conversion tables given below.

**Total Standard Units on Converted Basis:** Enter here the product of the number of units packed multiplied by the conversion factor. (Column A x Column C.)

The Standard Unit pack into which the various fruit, fruit juice, or vegetable sizes must be converted is:

A case of twenty-four (24) containers, size two and one-half (2½) each when dealing with fruit; or

One gallon when dealing with fruit juices; or a case of 24 containers, size two (2) each when dealing with vegetables.

The following conversion tables are provided for determining the number of standard units contained in the sizes actually packed. The conversion factors used in completing Item 6 are found opposite the various sizes used for canning.

### CONVERSION TABLES

Can size	No. to case	Dimensions	Conversion factor		
			Vegetables	Fruits	Juices
8-gal.....	2	9-3/8x9-3/8x13-3/4"	.....	1.91	10.
5-gal.....	1	9-3/8x9-3/8x13-3/4"	.....	.95	5.
10.....	6	603x700	1.33	.92	4.500
2½.....	24	401x411	1.45	1.00	4.875
2.....	24	307x409	1.00	.69	3.375
1-Tall.....	48	301x411	1.63	1.12	5.625
1 Pie.....	48	211x400	.832	.73	3.563
211 Cyl.....	48	211x414	.660	.91	4.500
3 Cyl.....	12	404x700	2.515	.87	4.313
1 Sq.....	24	300x308x308	.....	.58	.....
2½ Sq.....	24	300x308x604	.....	1.09	.....
8Z Tall.....	72	211x304	.422	.87	4.350
8Z Short.....	72	211x300	.366	.80	.....
6Z.....	100	202x308	.305	.86	4.640
303.....	48	303x406	.821	1.13	.....
300.....	48	300x407	.741	1.02	5.063
303 Cyl.....	24	303x500	1.000	.....	3.750
2 Cyl.....	24	307x512	1.284	.....	4.500

The basis for including dextrose or corn syrup in determining the amount of sugar used for canning is found in Section 1407.89 (c) of Rationing Order No. 3. Either 1.2 pounds of dextrose or 1.4 pounds of corn syrup shall be calculated as the equivalent of one pound of sucrose. For example, 1,200 pounds of dextrose would be reduced to the sucrose equivalent thus: 1,200 (lbs. dextrose) ÷ 1.2 (provisional ration of dextrose to sucrose) = 1,000 (lbs. of sucrose equivalent).

Under Item 9 the total authorized use is the authorized sugar allowance per unit in pounds multiplied by the total of Item 6 on this Periodic Report. This figure should also be entered in Item 8 of OPA Form R-314 (Copy of Periodic Report may be attached to R-314 if desired).

Under Item 10 the actual authorized use of sugar (sucrose) should not exceed Item 7(a). It also cannot exceed in any packing season the total authorized use obtained by multiplying the total number of units in the pack by the per unit allowance, and deducting therefrom all dextrose and corn syrup used.

### Text of Suggested Periodic Report Form

1. Registering unit: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Plant, branch, division, etc., covered by this report)
2. Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number Street City County State
3. Name of owner: \_\_\_\_\_  
(State whether individual, partnership, corporation, etc.)
4. Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number Street City County State
5. Period of report, from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
6. Units of \_\_\_\_\_ packed in all grades including those to which no sweetening agent was added:  
(Fruit or vegetable)

A. Units Packed In Above Period	B. Size of Unit	C. Conversion Factor	D. Total Standard Units on Converted Basis
(1) .....	.....	.....	.....
(2) .....	.....	.....	.....
(3) .....	.....	.....	.....
(4) .....	.....	.....	.....
(5) .....	.....	.....	.....
(6) .....	.....	.....	.....
(7) .....	.....	.....	.....
(8) .....	.....	.....	.....
(9) .....	.....	.....	.....
(10) .....	.....	.....	.....
			Total Item 6 .....

7. Total of sucrose, dextrose and corn syrup used in above pack converted into sucrose equivalent: \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.

- (a) Sucrose ..... lbs.
- (b) Dextrose ..... lbs. ÷ 1.2 = ..... converted lbs.
- (c) Corn syrup ..... lbs. ÷ 1.4 = ..... converted lbs.
- (d) Total usage on converted basis ..... lbs.

8. Average quantity used per converted unit (Item 7 divided by total Item 6) ..... lbs.

9. Total authorized use including dextrose and corn syrup ..... lbs.

10. Total actual authorized use of sugar (sucrose) excluding dextrose and corn syrup ..... lbs.

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify and represent to the Office of Price Administration an agency of the United States, that I am the (indicate position) of the owner named below; that the facts herein stated are true; and that I am authorized to make the statements herein on behalf of the owner.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Acting for: \_\_\_\_\_

(Registering unit)

## LARGER SUGAR ALLOTMENTS AUTHORIZED

### OPA Acts to Forestall Waste of Vegetables and Fruits for Schedule B Users

The Office of Price Administration on July 13, authorized State OPA directors to grant increased allotments of sugar to food manufacturers whenever in their judgment it is necessary to avoid waste of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Because of greatly increased acreage, which was planted to meet wartime needs, OPA said that additional allotments of sugar might be necessary—in certain instances—to prevent waste of this increased production.

Before granting petitions, State directors were advised by OPA to make certain that the sugar content of a product cannot be reduced.

State directors also were told to consider the possibility of other uses of the fresh fruits and vegetables, in which additional sugar is not necessary; and the amount of sugar, if any, an applicant can shift from some other product not now manufactured because of container limitations.

The OPA press release stated that "the problem of inadequate sugar arises only with respect to products for which a percentage allotment is provided, such as tomato catsup, soup, and preserves, but not in connection with products for which provisional allowances are made, such as all types of canned fruit." (Percentage allotment products are those listed under Schedule B of Rationing Order No. 3; provisional allowance products are those under Schedule A.)

Sugar obtained on this new basis, which is used in products manufactured for government delivery, is not replaceable to the manufacturer as is the amount of his regular rationing allowance which he uses in products manufactured for the Government, it was stated.

Industrial users may file their applications for increased allowances for the purpose of conserving fresh fruits and vegetables on OPA Form No. R-315 at their Local War Price and Rationing Board. The boards will attach recommendations to each application, and forward them to the offices of the State directors.

If an industrial user does not manufacture all of the fresh fruits and vegetables he sets forth in his application, he must deduct the unused amount of sugar from his regular allotment, OPA said.

The above provisions were effected by issuance of Amendment No. 5 to Rationing Order 3, which revises the text of the section on use of allotments as follows:

§1407.92 *Use of allotment.* (a) Except as may be authorized by the Office of Price Administration, a registering unit which obtains an allotment pursuant to §1407.86 may use sugar allotted on a sugar base only for the purpose or for the production of the product upon the basis of which such sugar base has been established or for a purpose or for the production of a product included within the same class according to the classes hereinafter set forth, to-wit:

Class 1—Meals or food services.

Class 2—Bread and bakery products.

Class 3—Cereal products, batters, mixes, desserts, and puddings.

Class 4—Ice cream, frozen custards, cheese, frozen eggs, sugared egg yolks, and other dairy products except condensed milk.

Class 5—Ices, sherbets, bottled beverages, flavoring extracts, syrups, and drink mixes.

Class 6—Pickles, mince meat, catsup, chili sauces, salad dressings, soups, tomato sauces, preserves, jams, jellies, fruit butters, glace fruits, fruit nectars, and maraschino cherries.

Class 7—Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.

Class 8—Confectionery, candy, chocolate, chewing gum, and cocoa.

(b) Except as may be authorized by the Office of Price Administration, or by Rationing Order No. 3, no person shall use more sugar in any allotment period for purposes for which allotments may be obtained pursuant to Rationing Order No. 3 than the total amount of the allotment of such person for such period, plus the unused portion of any allotment granted for prior periods: *Provided*, That a person may use sugar at any time after such sugar has been allotted to him.

### Increased Schedule B Sugar Allotment

In the announcement of the increase in amount of sugar allowed to packers of preserves, etc., for September and October, which appeared in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 11, it was stated that the increase amounted to 10 per cent of the original allotment for July and August to Schedule B users. Instead, the increase is from 70 per cent of the base (normal requirements) to 80 per cent of that base. Accordingly the allotments for September and October will actually be an increase of approximately 14 per cent over the original allotment for July and August.

### How Wisconsin Pea Cannery Met Labor Shortage

The *Milwaukee Journal* in its Sunday rotogravure section of July 5 and on its editorial page of July 5, pays tribute to the manner in which Wisconsin pea cannery and private citizens together have met the shortage of labor for this season's pack.

The editorial tells the story of how the patriotic people of the State's canning communities answered the appeal for help, stating "the significant thing is that when the time came, while official employment agencies were still worrying and making elaborate plans, the solution was found locally—by citizens who saw the need and responded," and goes on to say that practically every cannery in the State has sufficient labor now. "When the word went out that workers were needed to save the highly perishable pea crop for the nation's food supply, the response was immediate. In the little towns where the canneries are, the banker's wife is working along with the doctor's daughter."

Two pages of pictures were published illustrating the movement of Wisconsin peas from vines into shipping cases and picturing the contribution of such laborers as a Mount Holyoke student and of youths below the draft age. War Department restrictions forbade identity of the Wisconsin plant at which the pictures were taken. The *Journal* goes on to say that "Wisconsin is cutting and packing its largest pea crop in history . . . the largest pea crop ever raised by any State." Its pack last year was 10,750,000 cases, it is stated, and "this year the 'unofficial goal,' according to Marvin Verhulst, secretary of the Wisconsin Cannery Association, is 13,000,000."

## ESTIMATES OF CANNING CROP PROSPECTS

### Department of Agriculture Figures Are Based On Conditions of July 1

Acreage of 11 commercial truck crops planted for processing (asparagus, green lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes) is estimated at slightly more than 2,000,000 acres in 1942 compared with approximately 1,700,000 acres planted in 1941, an increase of about 18 per cent, according to a report issued July 14 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, based on condition and progress on July 1. In 1940, approximately 1,435,000 acres were planted to these crops. All sections of the country participated in the increase this year.

The North Central States retained their lead in point of actual acreage planted for processing, with a total of 960,000 acres this year. This group was followed by the Western States, with 353,000 acres; the South Atlantic States, with 288,000; the North Atlantic States, with 271,000; and the South Central group, with 131,000. Wisconsin, Indiana, and California, in order, are the three leading States in the number of acres planted for processing.

Changes in acreage vary as between the different crops. On green peas and tomatoes, the two crops for which the Department of Agriculture requested materially larger acreages, the increases over 1941 plantings are 26 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively. Other increases are spinach, 55 per cent; snap beans, 18 per cent; pimientos, 18 per cent; green lima beans, 17 per cent; sweet corn, 9 per cent; and cucumbers for pickles, 1 per cent. Decreases were reported for cabbage for kraut at 29 per cent, beets for canning at 11 per cent, and asparagus (Calif.) at 2 per cent below plantings of 1941.

Progress of the crops to date has been satisfactory, states the report. Production of green peas for processing is indicated to be 34 per cent larger than in 1941 and snap beans show promise of a crop 26 per cent larger than last year. Prospective production of each of these crops is about double the 10-year (1931-40) average production. Condition of other processing crops on July 1 was above average, and for most of them it was as good as the high condition of a year earlier.

Details of the USDA report of July 14 covering tomatoes, green peas, sweet corn, green lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, pimientos, and cucumbers for pickles, are as follows:

#### TOMATOES

The acreage of tomatoes for processing in 1942 is estimated to be 30 per cent larger than in 1941 and 54 per cent more than the 10-year (1931-40) average planting. Information received from tomato processors and growers indicates a total of 613,760 acres in 1942 compared with 471,950 acres in 1941 and the 10-year average of 397,570 acres. The estimate for 1942 is slightly larger than reported as intended in April.

The acreage in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri is nearly double the small plantings of 1941 and in terms of actual acreage represents an increase of about 37,000 acres. California, Utah, and Colorado also show a significant increase over 1941 (33,200 acres) and if growing con-

ditions remain good will contribute a large increase in the acreage because of higher yields per acre on this irrigated acreage. Increases in other regions vary from 13 per cent in the North Central States (excluding Missouri) to 18 per cent in the North Atlantic States and 25 per cent in the South Atlantic States.

Growing conditions on July 1 were reported to be good with a condition of 87 per cent on that date compared with 67 on July 1, 1941 and the 10-year average of 83 per cent. Preliminary planted acreage, computed by USDA, along with a per cent comparison with 1941, is shown in the following table:

State	1941 Revised Acres	1942 Preliminary Acres	As per cent of 1941
New York.....	18,500	23,700	128
New Jersey.....	84,700	86,100	104
Pennsylvania.....	21,300	28,200	132
Total.....	74,500	88,000	118.1
Ohio.....	29,000	33,300	115
Indiana.....	94,400	105,800	112
Illinois.....	10,300	10,200	100
Michigan.....	5,500	8,100	147
Iowa.....	4,800	5,800	121
Missouri.....	14,000	20,000	143
Total.....	188,500	189,800	110.7
Delaware.....	10,300	11,800	115
Maryland.....	33,000	66,400	121
Virginia.....	28,600	32,000	112
Total.....	88,900	110,800	124.6
Kentucky.....	5,500	10,200	185
Tennessee.....	6,800	11,400	168
Arkansas.....	14,600	29,000	200
Total.....	26,900	51,000	191.4
Colorado.....	3,350	4,300	128
Utah.....	7,700	8,900	116
California.....	89,940	121,000	135
Total.....	100,990	134,200	132.9
Other States <sup>b</sup> .....	23,160	39,460	170
Total all States.....	471,950	613,760	130.0

<sup>a</sup> Revised. <sup>b</sup> "Other States" include: Conn., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. Mex., N. Car., Okla., Ore., S. Car., Tex., W. Va., and Wis.

#### SWEET CORN

The acreage of sweet corn for canning and freezing this season is indicated by reports from processors to be 490,000 acres. This is 9 per cent above the 1941 planted acreage and 49 per cent above the 10-year (1931-40) average plantings. All States except New Hampshire and Illinois show increases this year over last, ranging from 2 per cent in Nebraska to 50 per cent in Delaware. The greatest acreage increases are indicated for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Iowa.

A segregation of the 1942 acreage to show the estimated plantings of each of four types or varieties indicates that 329,840 acres are planted to Bantam and other yellow varieties, 81,370 acres to Evergreen and Narrow Grain, 78,500 acres to Country Gentleman, and 7,950 acres to other white varieties. In 1941, there were 282,950 acres of Bantam and other yellow varieties, 87,390 acres of Evergreen and Narrow Grain, 81,770 acres of Country Gentleman, and 3,610 acres of other white varieties.

July 1 condition, although not so good as last season at this time, is slightly better than the 1931-40 average.



following table indicates the estimated acreage planted in 1942 to sweet corn for processing in the important States and comparison with 1941:

State	1941		1942	
	Acrea		Acrea	
Maine.....	10,500		13,200	
New Hampshire.....	570		510	
Vermont.....	1,250		1,340	
New York.....	25,500		27,300	
Pennsylvania.....	13,400		15,400	
Ohio.....	29,500		30,700	
Indiana.....	62,800		64,100	
Illinois.....	70,500		70,500	
Michigan.....	2,640		3,800	
Wisconsin.....	32,640		60,500	
Minnesota.....	73,500		82,300	
Iowa.....	45,800		50,400	
Nebraska.....	4,200		4,300	
Delaware.....	1,300		1,800	
Maryland.....	38,200		43,200	
Tennessee.....	3,100		3,400	
Washington.....	5,900		8,800	
Oregon.....	2,500		3,300	
Other States <sup>a</sup> .....	12,020		13,200	
Total.....	455,720		498,110	

\* "Other States" include: Ark., Colo., Idaho, Kans., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., Utah, Va., and Wyo.

materially by dry weather. In Indiana, California, and some minor States, conditions are not quite up to average but are better than in 1941.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested	Planted	1941	Indicated
	1941	1942	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	4,470	5,300	3,800	5,300
New York.....	41,300	46,000	29,050	41,400
Pennsylvania.....	10,400	14,800	11,880	11,840
Ohio.....	6,000	8,300	3,130	7,000
Indiana.....	10,400	14,500	6,100	11,000
Illinois.....	17,100	21,500	16,160	18,280
Michigan.....	11,200	13,200	8,120	9,000
Wisconsin.....	127,800	160,000	115,020	124,000
Minnesota.....	27,400	39,900	27,670	33,920
Iowa.....	3,300	3,800	2,970	3,510
Delaware.....	4,800	3,500	2,100	1,800
Maryland.....	12,500	16,000	9,440	10,400
Virginia.....	3,400	4,100	1,600	2,260
Colorado.....	4,170	5,300	3,900	4,840
Utah.....	13,500	16,400	19,170	24,000
Washington.....	27,700	47,000	37,120	61,100
Oregon.....	20,400	41,800	33,090	71,000
California.....	1,850	3,900	770	3,430
Other States <sup>a</sup> .....	12,650	17,150	11,880	16,470
Total.....	360,440	482,850	345,270	462,570

\* "Other States" include: Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

#### GREEN LIMA BEANS

The acreage of green lima beans for canning and freezing this season is indicated to be about 17 per cent above last year's record acreage and more than double the 10-year (1931-40) average. Based on reports from processors, the Department estimates 75,750 acres of limas planted for processing this year compared with 64,870 acres in 1941 and 35,680 acres the 1931-40 average.

July 1 condition indicates that the crop is developing satisfactorily and that good yields are in prospect.

State	Planted Acreage		As per cent of 1941
	1941	1942 Preliminary	
New Jersey.....	14,500	15,000	103
Delaware.....	*12,600	14,500	115
Maryland.....	* 4,300	4,900	114
Virginia.....	* 7,300	8,000	110
Total.....	38,700	42,400	109.6
Michigan.....	2,000	3,000	150
Wisconsin.....	2,700	3,350	124
Total.....	4,700	6,350	135.1
Other States <sup>a</sup> .....	*21,470	27,000	126
Total all States.....	64,870	75,750	116.8

\* Revised. \* "Other States" include: Ark., Calif., Colo., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ia., Minn., N. Y., N. Car., Ohio, Ore., Pa., S. Car., Tenn., Utah and Wash.

#### SNAP BEANS

Production of snap beans for canning and freezing this season is indicated to be 166,600 tons. This estimate, based on reports of processors, is 26 per cent above the 1941 harvest and is practically double the 10-year (1931-40) average.

The larger production this year is the result of an increased acreage. Yield per acre is indicated to be 1.60 tons this year compared with 1.64 tons in 1941 and 1.59 tons, the 10-year average.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested	Planted	1941	Indicated
	1941 Revised	1942	Revised	1942
Maine.....	1,680	2,400	4,400	6,200
New York.....	8,950	11,800	15,200	20,100
Pennsylvania.....	3,060	4,200	3,700	6,300
Indiana.....	1,800	1,800	900	1,800
Michigan.....	5,700	7,600	6,300	10,600
Wisconsin.....	9,200	11,500	14,700	13,800
Delaware.....	1,520	1,320	1,700	1,500
Maryland.....	13,000	13,900	15,600	18,100
South Carolina.....	650	900	600	900
Tennessee.....	2,500	3,000	2,000	3,300
Mississippi.....	1,680	1,970	1,300	2,000
Arkansas.....	3,500	5,000	4,200	5,000
Louisiana.....	3,000	4,000	2,100	4,000
Colorado.....	1,030	1,600	2,800	4,000
Utah.....	1,000	1,200	3,600	4,300
Washington.....	1,300	1,800	5,800	7,900
Oregon.....	3,800	4,600	22,000	22,100
California.....	640	* 600	2,620	2,400
Other States <sup>a</sup> .....	16,560	24,850	22,500	32,600
Total.....	80,590	104,130	132,020	166,600

\* Revised. \* "Other States" include: Ala., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mass., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. Car., Ohio, Okla., Tex., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.

#### BEETS

A decrease of 11 per cent from last year in the acreage of beets for processing is indicated by reports of processors to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The acreage this year—16,850 acres, however, is 91 per cent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. The greatest reductions this year are in Wisconsin, where plantings are estimated at 4,300 acres com-

#### GREEN PEAS

Production of green peas for canning and freezing this season is estimated to be 462,570 tons on the basis of early-July reports from processors to USDA. The indicated production compares with 345,270 tons processed in 1941 and the 10-year (1931-40) average pack of 209,740 tons. The estimates for Oregon and Washington do not make allowance for that part of the current season's planted acreage that may be harvested as dry peas.

Better-than-average yields are indicated in all important States except Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and California. On the eastern seaboard yields were reduced

pared with 5,200 last year, and in New Jersey and "Other States." July 1 condition, at 87 per cent of normal this year, is the best since 1938 and is about 6 points above average.

State	Planted Acreage		As per cent of 1941
	1941 Revised Acres	1942 Preliminary Acres	
New York.....	6,100	6,200	102
New Jersey.....	800	300	38
Total.....	6,900	6,500	94.2
Indiana.....	320	300	94
Michigan.....	1,170	1,170	100
Wisconsin.....	8,200	4,300	83
Total.....	6,600	5,770	86.2
Oregon.....	1,300	1,240	95
Other States <sup>a</sup> .....	3,900	3,340	84
Total all States.....	18,880	16,850	89.2

<sup>a</sup> "Other States" include: Calif., Colo., Del., Ga., Ill., Ia., Kan., La., Me., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. Car., Ohio, Okla., Pa., S. Car., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., and Wash. <sup>b</sup> Revised.

#### KRAUT CABBAGE

A decrease of 29 per cent from the acreage of 1941 is indicated in cabbage for kraut by reports from kraut packers. Taking into consideration the acreage reported as grown under contract with growers and the packers' indicated intentions to buy tonnage on the open market, it appears that a total of 17,360 acres will be used for kraut in 1942 compared with 24,380 acres in 1941 and the 10-year (1931-40) average of 20,180 acres.

The decrease in acreage this year is attributed largely to the restrictions on cans for packing the commodity and, because of the present uncertainty regarding the availability of bulk containers, the acreage actually used for the manufacture of kraut may be less than the present estimate. Open market purchases of tonnage for kraut usually comprise a little more than one-half the total tonnage used for kraut and in 1942 the open market percentage may be larger than usual because of the drastic reduction of acreage grown under contract.

State	Planted Acreage		As per cent of 1941
	1941 Revised Acres	1942 Preliminary Acres	
New York.....	8,300	6,500	79
Ohio.....	2,300	1,500	65
Indiana.....	3,200	2,100	66
Illinois.....	510	300	59
Michigan.....	900	500	56
Wisconsin.....	5,400	4,300	78
Minnesota.....	280	100	36
Total.....	12,590	8,700	69.1
Colorado.....	350	300	86
Washington.....	400	300	75
Total.....	750	600	80.0
Other States <sup>b</sup> .....	2,840	1,560	55
Total all States.....	24,380	17,360	71.2

<sup>a</sup> Revised. <sup>b</sup> "Other States" include: Ia., Md., N. J., N. Car., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, and Va.

#### PIMIENTOS

An increase of 18 per cent over last year in the acreage of pimientos for processing in Georgia and California is indicated by reports from processors. The total acreage

is placed at 15,030 acres compared with 12,740 acres planted last season and 13,770 acres, the 10-year (1931-40) average. In Georgia, the increase over last year was 21 per cent. California reduced its relatively small acreage 28 per cent this year.

#### CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

The acreage of cucumbers for pickles this year will be about 1 per cent above that of 1941, according to reports made by processors to Department of Agriculture. The 1942 preliminary estimate of 125,040 acres compares with 123,390 acres planted in 1941 and with the 10-year (1931-40) average of 86,340 acres.

Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and "Other States" account for most of the increase over last year. Although a number of States indicate reductions from last season, the western States constitute the only regional group showing a smaller acreage this year than last.

#### Local Defense Council Needs Your Service

"The character of defense councils is the best measure not only of the security of people in their homes, but also is a measure of the strength which all American towns can add together to the national war effort." Giving further point to this statement, Jonathan Daniels, in charge of civilian mobilization for the Office of National Defense, says:

"If defense councils are effective, more materials will be salvaged. If defense councils are vigorous, volunteer services will be equal to the increasing number of jobs which must be done. If defense councils are strong, the men in the armed forces will be more solidly linked to the home front. In other words, if defense councils are the instruments they were designed to be and can be, communities everywhere will meet the demands of the emergency and release productive power with cumulative and overwhelming results."

Canners have heavy calls upon their time and energy under present conditions, and especially during the active packing season. Many of them have participated, and are still participating, in the work of defense councils in their communities. Others have not taken full advantage of the opportunity to cooperate in a service that every community needs. The local defense council takes its character from those who work with and for it.

The Office of Civilian Defense realizes that the efficiency of defense councils varies widely; but poor, good, or superior, they could all be better. Accordingly, the Office of Civilian Defense has asked that the Association urge its members to volunteer their services, wherever they live; to insist on good defense organization in their communities, and to participate fully in that organization for war.

#### Symbols Not Necessary for Farm Machinery

Canner purchasers of agricultural equipment are not required to use allocation symbols on their order forms for such material, according to advice from the War Production Board. Farm machinery manufacturers operate directly under P-95 and make their deliveries to farmers or other purchasers without preference ratings. Therefore, in order to make their reports to WPB, such manufacturers do not need the allocation symbols required by Priorities Regulation No. 10.



### WPB Transfers Food Machinery Branch

The Special Industrial Machinery Branch of War Production Board was dissolved July 15 by an administrative order announced by Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations. The work of the branch will be assigned to other WPB branches.

Six sections were continued within the branch. These were: Food Processing Machinery; Pulp and Paper, Printing and Publishing Machinery; Petroleum Machinery; Chemical and Allied Machinery; Textile and Shoe Machinery; and General Industrial Machinery, such as woodworking, lumber, sawmill machinery, plastics and tire molding machinery, cement, stone and ceramics machinery.

Under the realignment, the Food Processing Machinery Section, which has jurisdiction over machinery such as bakery, dairy, ice-cream manufacturing, grain mill, oil mill, canning, etc., as well as packaging machinery of all kinds, will be transferred complete to the General Industrial Equipment Branch.

### Stocks and Shipments of Canned Corn

Shipments of canned corn out of canners' hands during the months of August, 1941, through June, 1942, were over 8 million cases more than during the same period a year ago, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Stocks on July 1, 1942, were 412,852 cases, as compared with 450,247 cases on July 1, 1941. Shipments during June, 1942, were 216,263 cases less than shipments during the same month last year.

The following table compares stocks and shipments on selected dates:

Stocks:	Cases
July 1, 1942.....	412,852
June 1, 1942.....	933,603
July 1, 1941.....	450,247
Shipments:	Cases
During June 1942.....	320,751
During June 1941.....	737,014
August 1, 1941 to July 1, 1942.....	26,780,663
August 1, 1940 to July 1, 1941.....	18,707,219

In the table below are shown stocks of canned corn in canners' hands on July 1, 1942, by varieties and regions:

	Eastern States	Western States
Cream style:	Cases	Cases
Evergreen.....	11,278	12,033
Narrow Grain.....	1,045	10,747
Country Gentlemen.....	4,208	41,594
Croaby.....	4,330	68
Golden.....	83,177	132,913
Whole kernel:	Cases	Cases
Bantam Golden.....	18,308	77,236
White.....	4,086	6,820
Total.....	130,241	282,611

These statistics of July 1 stocks are based on reports from 90 per cent of the canners who packed sweet corn in 1941, together with estimates for the 10 per cent not reporting.

Shipments of canned corn on the cob during June, 1942, amounted to: Eastern States, 364 cases; Western States, 5,228 cases. Total stocks of corn on the cob on July 1, 1942, amounted to 10,548 cases of which 2,878 cases were held in Eastern States and 7,670 cases in Western States.

### AMA INVITES GREEN BEAN OFFERS

#### Also Seeks Canned Orange Juice Bids; Summary of Purchases Made July 10 to 17

During the past week the Agricultural Marketing Administration announced two new canned food purchase programs. One of these programs invites offers of any quantity of canned cut green beans in No. 2, No. 2½, and No. 10 size cans, meeting the requirements of grade C or better. The beans are to be delivered during the period August 1 to August 31. Offers must be in the hands of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation on or before July 27.

The other recent purchase program invites offers for the sale of canned orange juice of grade C or better containing not less than 35 milligrams of ascorbic acid per 100 grams. The juice must be packed in 8-ounce cans. Offers for any quantity must be submitted by July 28.

AMA also has announced new prices for West Coast producers of natural condition dried apricots and pears sold for Lend-lease and other purposes. Prices will average roughly \$330 per ton for dried apricots and \$260 per ton for pears. These averages are about \$40 per ton for each fruit over the prices announced June 20. Officials said the revision was necessary to encourage maximum production of these fruits by assisting producers in meeting increased production costs, and to better align the prices for the fruits used for drying with those used for canning.

Last week it was reported in connection with AMA's announcement regarding one of the conditions of that agency's tomato paste and tomato puree purchase program, that added salt or preservatives would be permitted. Subsequently AMA's official offer forms corrected their previous statement, stating that "the product shall be prepared without added salt or preservatives."

AMA-FSCC purchases of canned foods announced during the period July 10 to July 17 include 334,400 cases of apricots (No. 10's), 36,000 cases of tomato futures, 59,500 cases of sardines, 3,375 cases of Northwest salmon, and 82,000 cases of sweetened condensed milk.

### Correction of Cherry Purchase Press Release

In the Department of Agriculture's news release covering its announced purchase program for canned red sour cherries, which was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 11, the statement was made that the purchases would be made in addition to the quantity set aside by amended Order M-86-a which "now represents 44 per cent of the 1942 canned cherry pack." The press release should have been worded "44 per cent of the 1940 canned cherry pack."

### Veterans Invite Bids on Canned Plums

The Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C., will open bids July 30, on 2,600 dozen No. 10 cans of plums. Alternate bids are acceptable on 9,540 dozen No. 2½ cans and on the same quantity of No. 2½ glass containers. Deliveries, in specified quantities, are to be made at the supply depots at Perryville, Md., San Francisco, Calif., and Hines, Ill.

# **FRUIT COCKTAIL QUALITY STANDARD** **Proposed Standard of Quality and Fill of Container** **Is Issued by FSA**

The *Federal Register* for July 16, 1942, publishes the standard of quality and the standard for fill of container for canned fruit cocktail proposed by the Federal Security Administrator on the basis of the evidence presented at public hearings held in January, 1941 and April, 1942. The proposed definition and standard of identity for canned fruit cocktail was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for May 23, 1942.

Written exceptions to the proposed regulations may be made within 20 days of July 16 by any interested party whose appearance was filed at the hearings. Such exceptions, in pointing out alleged errors in the proposed regulations, are required to contain specific references to the pages of the transcript of the testimony or to exhibits, and the exceptions may be accompanied by supporting memoranda or briefs. They must be filed with the Hearing Clerk of the Federal Security Agency, Office of the Assistant General Counsel, Room 2242, South Bldg., 14th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C.

Following is the text of the proposed standard of quality:

§ 27.041 *Canned fruit cocktail, canned cocktail fruits, canned fruits for cocktail—Quality; label statement of substandard quality.* (a) The standard of quality for canned fruit cocktail is as follows:

(1) Not more than 20 per cent by weight of the units in the container of peach or pear, or of pineapple if the units thereof are diced, are more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in greatest edge dimension, or pass through the meshes of a sieve designated as  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch in Table I of "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce. If the units of pineapple are in the form of sectors, not more than 20 per cent of such sectors in the container fail to conform to the following dimensions: The length of the outside arc is not more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch but is more than  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch; the thickness is not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch but is more than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch; the length (measured along the radius from the inside arc to the outside arc) is not more than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches but is more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

(2) Not more than 10 per cent of the grapes in a container containing 10 grapes or more, and not more than one grape in a container containing less than 10 grapes, is cracked to the extent of being severed into two parts or is crushed to the extent that their normal shape is destroyed.

(3) Not more than 10 per cent of the grapes in a container containing 10 grapes or more, and not more than one grape in a container containing less than 10 grapes, has the cap stem attached.

(4) There is present in the finished canned fruit cocktail not more than one square inch of pear peel per each one pound of drained weight of units of pear plus the weight of a proportion of the packing medium which is the same proportion as the drained weight of the units of pear bears to the drained weight of the entire contents of the can. Such drained weights shall be determined by the method prescribed in § 27.042.

(5) There is present in the finished canned fruit cocktail not more than one square inch of peach peel per each one pound of drained weight of units of peach plus the weight of a portion of the packing medium which is the same propor-

tion as the drained weight of units of peach bears to the drained weight of the entire contents of the can. Such drained weights shall be determined by the method prescribed in § 27.042.

(6) Not more than 15 per cent of the units of cherry ingredient, and not more than 20 per cent of the units of peach, pear, or grape, in the container is blemished with scab, hail injury, scar tissue or other abnormality.

(7) If the cherry ingredient is artificially colored, the color of not more than 15 per cent of the units thereof in a container containing more than six units, and of not more than one unit in a container containing six units or less, is other than evenly distributed in the unit or other than uniform with the color of the other units of the cherry ingredient.

(b) If the quality of canned fruit cocktail falls below the standard prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, the label shall bear the general statement of substandard quality specified in § 10.020 (a), in the manner and form therein specified.

Text of the proposed standard of fill of container is as follows:

§ 27.042 *Canned fruit cocktail, canned cocktail fruits, canned fruits for cocktail—Fill of container; label statement of substandard fill.* (a) The standard of fill of container for canned fruit cocktail is a fill such that the total weight of drained fruit is not less than 65 per cent of the water capacity of the container, as determined by the general method for water capacity of containers prescribed in § 10.010 (a). Such total weight of drained fruit is determined by the following method:

Tilt the opened container so as to distribute the contents evenly over the meshes of a circular sieve which has been previously weighed. The diameter of the sieve is 8 inches if the quantity of contents of the container is less than 3 pounds, and 12 inches if such quantity is 3 pounds or more. The bottom of the sieve is woven-wire cloth which complies with the specifications for such cloth set forth under "2380 Micron (No. 8)" in Table I of "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Without shifting the material on the sieve, so incline the sieve as to facilitate drainage. Two minutes from the time drainage begins, weigh the sieve and the drained fruit. The weight so found, less the weight of the sieve, shall be considered to be the total weight of drained fruit.

(b) If canned fruit cocktail falls below the standard of fill of container prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, the label shall bear the general statement of substandard fill specified in § 10.020 (b), in the manner and form therein prescribed.

## **1942 Cannery Directory Published**

The 1942 edition of the *Cannery Directory*, compiled by the National Cannery Association, has been published, and copies were distributed this week to members and to firms who used advertising space. Non-members may purchase copies at \$2 each.

The *Directory* consists of 164 pages and cover and lists cannerys, their addresses, plant locations, and the commodities they pack. It includes the names of officers, directors, and committee members of the Association, and officers of State, regional, and commodity cannery associations. Officers and members of the Canning Machinery and Supplies and National Food Brokers Associations also are listed.

### Red Pitted Cherry Stocks and Shipments

Stocks of canned red pitted cherries on July 1, 1942, amounted to 6,590 cases (2's and 10's) as compared with 50,707 cases on the same date last year. Shipments during June, 1942, amounted to 12,755 cases, compared with 84,062 cases during June, 1941. The following table presents stocks and shipments on comparable dates:

	1940-41		1941-42	
	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases
Stocks July 1.....	30,878	19,829	3,476	3,114
Shipments for June.....	44,888	39,174	6,680	6,075
Shipments July 1 to July 1.....	1,980,660	1,348,181	916,901	1,035,617

In the table below are shown, by regions and can sizes, a comparison of stocks and shipments of red pitted cherries:

	24/2 Cases	6/10 Cases	Misc. Cases	Total Cases
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	261	840	.....	1,101
Stocks: unsold.....	.....	100	.....	100
Stocks: total.....	261	940	.....	1,201
Shipments for May.....	5,817	3,464	.....	9,281
Michigan: Wisconsin and Ohio:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Stocks: unsold.....	370	.....	.....	370
Stocks: total.....	370	1,000	.....	1,370
Shipments for May.....	585	1,622	.....	2,207
Western States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	259	1,168	100	1,527
Stocks: unsold.....	2,686	6	.....	2,692
Stocks: total.....	2,945	1,174	100	4,219
Shipments for May.....	278	989	*-100	1,167
Total United States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	520	3,068	100	3,628
Stocks: unsold.....	2,956	106	.....	3,062
Stocks: total.....	3,476	3,114	100	6,690
Shipments for May.....	6,680	6,075	*-100	12,655

\* Stocks are larger than reported for June 1, 1942. Minus shipments are reported here to make this adjustment.

### Fiber Box and Glass Container Committees Named

Formation of additional Industry Advisory Committees, announced July 13 by the War Production Board, included a committee for fiber boxes, of which Douglas Kirk, Chief of the Containers Branch, is government presiding officer, and a technical subcommittee of glass container manufacturers, with Philip S. Hardy, chief of the Glass Container and Closure Section as government presiding officer. Following are the members appointed to the fiber box committee:

C. A. Agar, International Paper Company; J. M. Arndt, Gaylord Container Corporation; Sidney Frohman, Hinde & Dauch Paper Company; M. B. Hal, American Box Board Company; J. W. Kieckhefer, Kieckhefer Container Company; A. R. Havighurst, General Container Corporation; Wayne Young, Ohio Boxboard Company; P. A. Schilling, Waldorf Paper Products Co.; Joseph W. Schiftenhaus, Schiftenhaus Brothers; Irwin L. Solomon, American Corrugated Paper Products Co.; J. C. Twinam, O. B. Andrews Company; George A. Vollmer, Atlas-Boxmakers, Inc.; H. L. Wollenberg, Longview Fibre Company.

The following have been appointed to the technical subcommittee of glass manufacturers:

E. C. Emanuel, Armstrong Cork Company; Karl L. Ford, Thatcher Manufacturing Company; E. O. Hiller, Hartford Empire Company; Dr. A. H. Warth, Crown Cork & Seal Company; Dr. F. C. Flint, Hazel-Atlas Glass Company; Leonard G. Ghorng, Preston Laboratories; Roy B. Stover, Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

### 1942 TAX BILL SUBMITTED TO HOUSE Ways and Means Committee Report Contains Suggested Relief Clause for Cannery

Accompanied by a 187-page report, the House Committee on Ways and Means submitted to the House on July 14 the Revenue Bill of 1942 designed to raise in a full year of operation the sum of \$6,144,000,000. This sum, added to present taxes, is expected to make the total tax yield of the Treasury during a full year in excess of \$23,000,000,000.

Of the \$6,144,000,000 of additional revenue to be raised by the bill, nearly \$5,386,000,000 is to be derived from corporate and individual taxpayers. Details of the increased rates and their application to canners will be presented in the next issue of the INFORMATION LETTER along with a discussion of new excess profits relief provisions recommended for enactment by the Ways and Means Committee.

Briefly, the relief provision is described in the Committee's report in its application to canners using the average-earnings method of computing excess profits in the following manner:

"If, for example, the earnings record of a taxpayer in the canning industry indicates that ordinarily in one out of every four years the earnings were substantially above the average of the other three, and that it had no such high earnings in the base period but had poor base period earnings, in constructing an average base period net income it might be allowed average earnings of a representative period which included a good year, as shown below:

INCOME (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)			
1926.....	50	1933.....	25
1927.....	10	1934.....	48
1928.....	15	1935.....	22
1929.....	55	1936.....	15
1930.....	12	1937.....	25
1931.....	45	1938.....	18
1932.....	18	1939.....	10

"In this case the taxpayer might be permitted to use the period 1930-33, since this period includes one of the years of high earnings periodically experienced by the taxpayer."

### Return Truck Load Requirement Is Canceled

The provisions in Office of Defense Transportation regulations which required canners, other private carriers, and contract carriers to load their trucks to at least 75 per cent of capacity for return trips were canceled on July 13.

This was accomplished by revisions of ODT orders No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5. At the same time, ODT announced that further revisions of these orders are to be issued shortly.

### 1941 Evaporated, Condensed Milk Production

Evaporated whole milk (case goods) production in 1941 more than met the goal requested by the Department of Agriculture, reaching 3,246,547,000 pounds, according to figures just released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was 32 per cent more than the 1940 output, and more than double the production of a decade earlier. Production increased substantially in every section, the report shows.

Production of sweetened condensed whole milk (case goods), totalling 110,429,000 pounds, was 78 per cent larger than in 1940.



## PEA CROP CONDITION REPORTS

Information for Week Ending July 16 as Compiled  
By Division of Statistics

The following reports of the condition of the pea crop were received this week from canners and field men in the various reporting districts listed. The reporting districts are shown on the map entitled "Crop Reporting Districts—Peas for Canning" supplied to each canner last year. If any canner does not have a copy of this map, the Association's Division of Statistics will be glad to furnish one on request.

**NEW YORK I.**—Early peas average yield, 86 cases to acre; late peas, 105 to acre.

**WISCONSIN I.**—Sweets averaging 70 cases per acre. Quality good, small sizes scarce.

**WISCONSIN II.**—Sweets yielding about 90 to 100 cases per acre. Quality fair.

**WISCONSIN III.**—Sweets filling poorly. Average under 40 cases per acre.

**MINNESOTA.**—Vine growth extremely heavy, measuring 35 to 50 inches. Late plantings about normal. Podding heavy with 10 to 12 pods per vine. Some fields abandoned because of disease. Peas maturing fast due to above-normal temperatures during past week. Expect to finish about last of month. Yields good, averaging 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per acre. Later plantings probably lower.

**UTAH I.**—First half of pack completed during hot weather with yields averaging about 145 cases per acre. Late pack just beginning with cool weather making quality much better. Expected yield, 130 cases per acre.

**WASHINGTON-OREGON I.**—Rains past few days have interfered with canning in some areas. Due to bunching of acreage and acute labor shortage doubt if Oregon-Washington pack will exceed six million cases. Estimate average yield per acre harvested at 200 cases. Estimate 40 to 50 per cent of seeded acreage will be harvested dry.

## Tin Conservation Booklet Prepared

"Metal Container Changes in the Interest of Tin Conservation" is the title of a 24-page booklet devoted to a reprint of an address by Roger H. Lueck, chairman of the Technical Tin Conservation Committee of the Can Manufacturers Institute, which he delivered at the annual meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists at Minneapolis, last month. The Association this week mailed copies of the booklet to canners and State secretaries of canners associations. Additional copies are available on request.

The Association has prepared a foreword to the booklet which points out that "tin conservation is a necessity to which the canning industry must accommodate its operations until adequate tin supplies are again available. Canners naturally are interested in the facts back of this necessity and what is being done to meet the situation. Given these facts and information on steps taken to economize in the use of tin and to provide suitable substitutes, they are in better position to understand the conservation program and the regulatory measures adopted."

## Stocks and Shipments of Canned Tomatoes

Stocks of tomatoes in canners' hands on July 1, 1942, amounted to 726,933 cases compared with 2,323,936 cases on July 1, 1941, while shipments during June, 1942, were 528,934 cases compared with 1,707,204 cases shipped during June, 1941, according to an estimate by the Association's Division of Statistics, based on reports from about 96 per cent of the canners packing tomatoes during 1941, together with estimates for those not reporting.

Shipments for the season just closed (July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1942), totaled 28,261,343 cases compared with 25,890,964 cases for the previous season.

The following table shows, in actual cases, by regions, the stocks in canners' hands on July 1, 1942, and July 1, 1941, and shipments during June, 1941, and 1942:

Region	Stocks—July 1		Shipments—June	
	1941 Cases	1942 Cases	1941 Cases	1942 Cases
Northeast.....	128,850	43,718	82,380	62,900
Middle Atlantic.....	461,540	149,735	210,660	205,800
Mid-West.....	178,153	84,246	361,702	78,600
Tennessee-Kentucky.....	36,672		65,196	
Ozark Territory.....	442,890	4,341	541,310	14,373
Western.....	113,518	37,550	37,059	31,038
California.....	962,313	407,347	387,197	135,780
Southern.....			1,700	
Total U. S.....	2,323,936	726,933	1,707,204	528,934

## Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage

## July 1 Stocks of Frozen Fruits Are Smaller Than Year Ago But Vegetable Stocks Show Gain

The Agricultural Marketing Administration reported that 128,098,000 pounds of frozen fruits and berries were in freezers on July 1, 1942. This was 17,620,000 pounds less than stocks on hand on July 1, 1941, but 13,466,000 pounds above the 5-year (1937-41) average.

Frozen vegetable stocks on hand were 64,822,000 pounds or 7,615,000 pounds above those on hand on July 1, 1941.

The following table, compiled by the AMA, presents detailed figures and comparisons by commodities on holdings of both fruits and vegetables:

	July 1, 1941 1,000-lbs.	June 1, 1942 1,000-lbs.	July 1, 1941 1,000-lbs.
<b>FROZEN FRUITS:</b>			
Blackberries.....	3,376	2,042	2,334
Blueberries.....	3,731	3,413	2,777
Cherries.....	6,061	17,149	14,368
Logan and similar berries.....	2,750	2,033	2,518
Raspberries.....	9,185	8,214	8,623
Strawberries.....	59,962	39,193	56,134
Other fruits.....	12,808	20,480	17,662
Classification not reported.....	47,845	14,014	23,601
Total.....	145,718	106,538	128,098
<b>FROZEN VEGETABLES:</b>			
Asparagus.....	8,045	5,417	7,991
Beans, lima.....	5,549	8,346	6,972
Beans, snap.....	2,663	2,144	2,567
Broccoli, green.....	968	1,556	1,362
Corn, sweet.....	2,343	3,323	2,568
Peas, green.....	27,717	13,603	27,334
Spinach.....	3,059	5,533	6,662
Other vegetables.....	3,553	5,068	4,685
Classification not reported.....	2,280	3,938	4,501
Total.....	57,207	49,548	64,822

# Stocks and Shipments of Green and Wax Beans

Stocks of green and wax bean's in canners' hands on July 1, 1942, were a little more than half the amount in stock on the corresponding date last year, according to the Association's Division of Statistics.

Shipments for the season (July 1, 1941 to July 1, 1942) amounted to 12,543,254 cases, as compared with 9,849,351 cases in the same period of the preceding season. The following table, furnishing detail by regions, is based on reports from 85 per cent of the canners packing green and wax beans in 1941, together with estimates for the 15 per cent not reporting:

	Stocks July 1		Shipments during June		Shipments July 1 to July 1	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1940-41	1941-42
<b>GREEN BEANS:</b>						
Northeast.....	9,435	19,706	14,154	6,299	861,250	1,081,290
Middle-Atlantic.....	2,353	7,063	8,828	7,706	2,004,425	2,290,697
Mid-West.....	9,023	4,048	20,990	3,275	1,367,186	1,505,227
Western.....	60,267	31,896	66,872	21,521	2,754,676	3,118,443
Southern.....	3,417	.....	9,331	16,105	1,428,658	2,928,093
Total Green	84,495	52,713	120,181	54,906	8,416,195	10,893,730
<b>WAX BEANS:</b>						
Northeast.....	9,518	5,232	12,116	12,717	536,351	762,646
Middle-Atlantic.....	709	20	55	1,457	182,048	194,786
Mid-West.....	5,411	1,179	4,654	1,274	607,523	592,628
Western.....	8,744	798	3,074	1,874	103,759	99,444
Southern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,475	.....
Total Wax	24,382	7,229	19,899	17,322	1,433,156	1,649,504

## ROY HEMINGWAY DIES FROM FALL

### Prominent New York Canner Suffers Fatal Injuries At His Auburn Home

As a result of injuries suffered from a fall on the steps of his home in Auburn, N. Y., July 9, Roy Willet Hemingway, 61, president of H. C. Hemingway & Company, died the following day in Auburn City Hospital. Prominent in both State and national canning activities, the late Mr. Hemingway was one of the most loyal of Association workers, having served continuously and effectively since his election to the Board of Directors in 1924 and in 1925 to the Administrative Council of which he was a member at his death. He gave a similarly long period of service to the Adjustment Committee (1928-40) as member from New York. In 1925 Mr. Hemingway served as president of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., and was always an active leader in affairs of that organization.

Born April 19, 1881, in Brooklyn, N. Y., he attended Hotchkiss Preparatory School and Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1905. He began his business career immediately thereafter in Auburn with the present firm, of which his father, Harvey C. Hemingway, was president. In 1927 he succeeded the elder Hemingway in the presidency and remained in that capacity until his death. The firm has a number of branches, including one in Syracuse in charge of Roy Hemingway's brother, Stuart C. Hemingway.

In Auburn he took a deep interest in educational and welfare projects, serving as president of the Board of Education, former president of Associated Charities, president of Auburn Community Chest, and on the executive boards of the New York State Y. M. C. A. and Auburn City Hospital.

Recently he had been elected to the presidency of the Cayuga Museum of History and Art. He was a director of the National Bank of Auburn, a past president of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Finger Lakes Association. Recently he accepted duty on the Cayuga County Selective Service Board.

Surviving Mr. Hemingway are his wife, the former Miss Mary Booth of Bradford, Pa.; three sons—Booth and Harvey, both in military service, and David S., of Westbury, L. I.; a daughter, Margaret; a grandson; and his brother Stuart.

## Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

### Carlot Shipments as Reported to the Agricultural Marketing Administration by Common Carriers

Supplies of tomatoes, green peas, and spinach on the fresh vegetable market for the week ending July 11, 1942, were larger than for the corresponding week in 1941, but supplies of snap and lima beans were smaller, according to the Agricultural Marketing Administration, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits also were smaller for the week ending July 11, 1942, than for the same date a year ago.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	July 11, 1941	July 11, 1942	July 4, 1942	July 11, 1941	July 11, 1942
Beans, snap and lima.....	19	3	7	3,750	4,590
Tomatoes.....	476	643	753	12,306	15,333
Green peas.....	69	112	118	3,090	2,949
Spinach.....	12	13	11	5,101	6,080
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly.....	357	376	509	27,863	33,311
<b>FRUITS</b>					
Citrus, domestic.....	2,919	2,001	2,623	142,768	151,101
Others, domestic.....	2,261	1,975	1,856	7,999	7,609

## WAR DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING CANNERS

### Price Controls and Other Regulations Imposed on Products Used in Food Packing

During the week a number of governmental regulations were issued by various agencies, affecting products that are used in canning operations. Highlights of some of these are given briefly in the following paragraphs:

*Fire protective equipment* is further restricted in manufacture by General Limitation Order L-39, as amended, the chief new restriction applying to stirrup pumps.

*Softwood construction lumber* freeze order (L-121) has been extended to August 13, to provide sufficient time for development of a distribution system based on the relative essentiality of lumber for war purposes. The existing limitations would have expired on July 13. Changes calculated to aid small saw mills and local distributors also were made in a recent amendment.

*Tinplate and terneplate* usage restrictions have been eased in fields that do not pertain to food canning by issuance this week of Supplementary Order M-21-e. The order adds to

Schedule A of the original order (products which may use tinplate or terneplate) certain kinds of dairy ware, textile spools and bobbins, gasoline tanks, radiators for internal combustion engines, chaplets, skimgates, tin forms for foundry use, torpedoes for oil and gas well shooting, and carbide non-explosive emergency lights. Each of these new permitted uses is restricted as to type of plate, and the amounts of tinplate and terneplate that may be used in each item.

### RAW PRODUCTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

#### Iowa Progress in Studies of Asparagus, Tomatoes, Corn and Pumpkin for Canning

For a number of years past the work of the Iowa Experiment Station has been of increasing interest and importance to canners and growers of canning crops. The following notes from the station's latest report on agricultural research reflect recent progress in experiments with asparagus, tomatoes, sweet corn and pumpkin.

##### ASPARAGUS CULTURE

The treatments given were cutting various plots each year since 1929 to May 1, May 15, June 1, June 15, July 1 and July 15. The yields of plants cut until July 1 and July 15 each year were drastically reduced. No cuttings were made on the July 15 plots in 1939. Tops were allowed to grow to see if the plants would recover. They were harvested in 1940 again until June 15, but yields were not as good as from plots harvested each year until June 15. However, the 1940 crop from these plots was greater after a year's rest than it had been in 1938, showing partial recovery.

The effect of length of spear on yields was repeated in 1940. Spears were harvested when they were 6 to 8 inches long and 9 to 12 inches long. A comparison of the total weights for the season between the two treatments showed no significant difference, but the plants harvested at 6 to 8 inches produced a highly significant difference with respect to number of spears over plants harvested when spears were cut 9 to 12 inches in length.

##### TOMATO VARIETY STUDIES

In 1940, 11 varieties of tomatoes were tested. Yields in tons per acre were as follows: Asgrow Indiana Baltimore, 10.8; Indiana Baltimore, 10.4; Clark's Special "B", 9.9; Rutgers, 9.9; Valiant, 9.4; Utah Late Stone, 8.9.

The three top varieties out of a number tested to determine their value for sand-land areas are Rutgers, Red River and Bison. Bison produced the largest crop of the three, but the fruits averaged too small for market tomatoes. Rutgers ripened a week later than the other two varieties, but produced the best quality of fruit of the three named above.

##### DIRECT-SEEDING OF TOMATOES

The direct seeding of tomato tests initiated in 1939 were repeated in 1940. All direct-seeded tomato plants yielded significantly less tomatoes than southern-grown plants in both varieties. The later the seeding date, the smaller was the yield. From these results it may be concluded that the canners may not expect any more consistent yields year after year by direct-seeding than by the use of southern-

grown plants if the latter are well grown and fairly free of disease.

##### TYPE AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF CANNING PUMPKIN

Seed of open-pollinated selections of cheese pumpkin was planted and inbred in 1939. Seed of 26  $F_1$  selfed fruits was saved on the basis of shape, flesh and skin color, small seed cavity and texture. In 1940 the seed of these  $F_1$  inbreds was planted and selfed again. About 700 "selfs" were made, and about 250 fruits secured. Again selecting on the basis as given above, 25 fruits were saved from 10 of the  $F_1$  inbred lines. Fruit characters of the  $F_1$  inbreds were still highly heterozygous. One inbred line, K7E, however, had more uniform fruits than any other line. Since this appears to be nearly homozygous for most desirable fruit characters, the seed will be increased in 1941 for trial purposes with the pumpkin canners in 1942.

##### SWEET CORN BREEDING

As in 1939, early golden inbred 2008 was again classified as a desirable inbred because of its tender pericarp, good quality and high sugar content. The tender pericarp of this inbred appears to be dominant or partially dominant for this character when crossed with other inbred lines of sweet corn.

Iowa golden hybrid again proved outstanding in Iowa and the middle west from the canners' standpoint. Yields were high with this hybrid in spite of the drought. Commercial canning acreage of this hybrid has been increasing for the past three years.

Logent 27 acreage also increased in 1940. This Country Gentleman hybrid seems to have made a place for itself in the middle west.

Reference: Report on Agricultural Research for the Year Ending June 30, 1941, Parts I and II, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames.

##### Corn-Borer Control: A 3-Point Program

European corn borer is now present in a large part of Illinois and while no commercial damage has yet occurred in Illinois corn fields, it is time for growers to familiarize themselves with well-tested defense practices and be prepared to carry them into effect just as soon as they are needed. These practices—which include use of resistant hybrids, delayed plantings, and clean farming—apply to field corn crops, but when this insect has become established in any corn-growing area, growers of sweet corn will also have the problem of its control.

At present the main reliance of sweet corn canners must be placed on clean-up methods. The most economical and effective method of destroying borers, all things considered, is to plow under all stalks and other plant material in infested fields. The material must be buried far enough beneath the surface so that none of it will be brought up in later operations to furnish shelter for the borers.

Sometimes the crop can be so utilized that most of the borers will be killed without other effort. Low cutting of the stalks, followed by ensiling or shredding, will kill the borers, as will also the tramping of the stalks into the manure where the stalks are being fed. To be commercially worthwhile,



however, clean-up practices must be applied to all infested fields over a large area, otherwise the moths will fly from one field to another.

Reference: "Corn-Borer Control: A 3-Point Program." Circ. 521, Illinois Extension Service, Urbana. Copies available to members on request to the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

#### Fertilizers for Idaho Farms

Fertilizer trials have shown that soils in many parts of Idaho have become depleted in available plant food, and that crops growing thereon are responding very profitably to the application of adapted fertilizers, including farm manures and green manures. The use of commercial fertilizer should be considered as supplemental to the practice of a good rotation, the incorporation in the soil of large quantities of organic matter in the form of farm manure, crop residues and green manures, and the maintenance of good soil tilth.

The functions of nitrogen, phosphate, potash, sulphur, iron, boron, magnesium, and manganese are discussed since each of the plant foods performs a specific function in the plant. The effect on the plant of insufficient plant food as well as the presence of excessive amounts in the soil also is discussed.

The need for fertilizer applications may be determined by studying the plant symptoms, analyzing the soil for available nutrients, conducting soil plat tests, or by treating small strips in the field with various fertilizers. Results obtained by harvesting small, differently treated strips in the field are the best basis upon which to base a future fertilizer program.

Specific fertilizer recommendations are made for a number of crops including beans, beets, corn, and peas.

Reference: "Fertilizers for Idaho Farms." Ext. Bul. 133, Idaho College of Agriculture, Moscow.

#### New Sweet Corn Hybrids for Connecticut

One early and two mid-season sweet corn hybrids—Lexington, Lincoln, and Lee—produced at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, are described in a recent circular which also summarizes the results of yield trials for 1940 and 1941. All three hybrid varieties described in this publication were developed primarily for the market gardener who wants a rather large ear as early as possible. Seed of these hybrids, it is stated, will be available for planting in 1942. The Experiment Station has no seed for sale or for general distribution but will be glad to give information on reliable sources of supply and also a source of supply of the seed of the inbreds for those interested in producing seed of the hybrids.

Reference: "Sweet Corn Hybrids, Lexington, Lincoln and Lee." Circ. 148, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven.

#### Grading of Cannery's Raw Products in Pennsylvania

A mimeographed report of the canning crop grading service conducted during 1941 has just been issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture covering apples, berries, cherries, corn, grapes, lima beans, peas, peaches, plums, snap beans, and tomatoes. During 1941, Pennsylvania cannery's purchased 312,405,000 pounds of canning

crops on the basis of official inspection, the highest for any season since the grading work was begun in 1927. Information is included on the volume of each crop graded, the average grades, average price per ton (in the case of peas, corn and tomatoes), canning plants at which State inspectors were located during the season, and the cost of cannery products inspection. Interested cannery's may obtain copies of this report and information regarding the crop inspection service from the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Reference: "The Grading of Canning Crops in Pennsylvania, 1941 Season." Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

#### Commercial Strawberry Culture in Missouri

A recent bulletin from Missouri discusses methods of strawberry growing, rotations, varieties, selection, care, and setting of plants, fertilization, mulching, and harvesting.

Reference: "Commercial Strawberry Culture in Missouri." Circ. 216, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia.

#### Growing Vegetables with Fertilizer in Water

The results of investigations in New Jersey indicate that many vegetable crops can be grown more efficiently by the application of fertilizer in water than by the use of dry fertilizer.

Yields of tomatoes, lima beans, snap beans, and peppers and other vegetables were increased by the use of liquid fertilizers as starter solutions for setting plants and sowing seeds. Starter solutions in higher concentrations were used successfully for growing short-season crops to maturity. Further applications of side-dressings of fertilizers in water to long-season crops like tomatoes were more efficient, in general, than the use of dry fertilizers.

The results suggest that the application of fertilizers in water may lower the unit cost of growing vegetables by reducing the cost of supplying needed plant nutrients to the crop. Materials and methods of applying fertilizer in water are discussed.

Reference: "Growing Vegetables with Fertilizer in Water." Bul. 694, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick.

#### Limestone for Soil Building and High Crop Yields

Limestone is the key to any successful soil building program for the acid soils of Illinois. Such soils need clovers and clovers will not thrive without limestone. These facts have long been recognized. They are based on the experience of hundreds of farmers as well as on scientific investigation. There are still many farmers, however, who have not put their knowledge about limestone into practice; others are not wholly convinced of the necessity or advantage of liming; some have not learned how to recognize an acid soil. The facts and figures presented in a recent circular published by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station contain information on how to test a field to determine whether or not it needs limestone, the best time to apply it, rate of application, the kind to be used, and the place of limestone in connection with other fertilizers. Considerable

evidence also is presented in this bulletin on the effect of limestone in experimental fields.

Reference: "Limestone: The key to soil building and higher crop yields." Circ. 375, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana.

### PRICE REGULATION FOR CONDENSED SOUPS

(Concluded from page 7103)

enough to take into account the wide seasonal variations in the packing of the soups covered by the conservation order and its amendments.

The appropriate can size in each instance has been deemed to be the can size which had the largest retail sale for that variety during the year 1941. The justification for taking this can size lies in the fact that its price is the most representative price for each variety in that it most accurately reflects the cost and profit factors normal to the variety. Other can sizes have prices which tend to reflect special demand factors not typical of the remaining can sizes.

Some canners have established the practice of selling all or part of their soups on a "price line" basis, that is to say, at a uniform price regardless of the differences in direct costs attributable to the respective varieties which comprise the price line. This means that as part of a price line the higher cost soups sell below what would be their normal individual prices, while the lower cost soups tend to sell somewhat above.

The formula provided by the accompanying Maximum Price Regulation No. 181 sets a uniform maximum price for each price line in such a way that the gross profit earned under the price line equals but does not exceed the total of the separate gross profits which would be earned if the same varieties were sold in the same proportions at individual maximum prices. Thus the regulation permits the continuance of a common merchandising practice without raising the general price level of canned condensed soups as individually established herein.

The price line formula includes a weighting factor based on the canner's actual sales-volume of each included variety during the one-year period immediately preceding the date on which the maximum price computation is made. A weighting factor is used because a uniform maximum price is necessarily dependent on the respective proportions in which each relatively high and low cost soup in the price line is expected to sell. A period immediately preceding the date of computation was taken because it gives the best objective indication of what is reasonably to be expected in future months as to the respective sales-volumes of each variety. This period was made an entire year in order to escape temporary fluctuations caused by seasonal factors.

In order to maintain a reasonable relationship between the maximum prices fixed for price lines and actual sales experience, provision is also made for revision of the maximum price fixed for any price line, if during any three-months period subsequent to October 1, 1942, the proportion

of the total sales-volume, since the last price computation, of any variety sold as part of the price line has varied more than 25 per cent. The restriction that no revised maximum price for a price line may exceed the maximum price for each price line as first computed hereunder was included in order to prevent the later disturbance of wholesalers' and retailers' ceilings which would occur if canners' prices were permitted to be adjusted substantially upwards.

Wholesalers' and retailers' March prices are proportionately adjusted on a basis similar to that established for canners. However, wholesalers' and retailers' ceilings hereunder are made directly dependent on their respective suppliers' ceilings instead of on their respective suppliers' actual selling prices. This is in order to forestall the possibility that a retailer's or wholesaler's ceiling might in some instances be based on a supplier's selling price to him which was below the ceiling of that supplier. The threat of subsequent hardship or of a later adjustment of ceilings in case of a price raise by the supplier is thus avoided. Moreover, the wholesaler or retailer is permitted to base his ceiling on the maximum price which any regular supplier, selected by him, is entitled to charge him under this regulation. Otherwise, the wholesaler or retailer might well have a different ceiling on a given soup for each supplier.

Because wholesalers' and retailers' maximum prices are directly dependent upon their respective suppliers' ceilings, each seller, other than a retailer, is required before sale to disclose, in writing, to every buyer whom he regularly served during the first quarter of 1942, his ceiling or ceilings for that buyer, and to pass on to all purchasers, other than consumers, a copy of an instruction form prepared by the Office of Price Administration specifically showing wholesalers and retailers the proper method of computing their ceiling prices. In this way the ascertainment of individual ceilings is expedited.

In order to protect purchasers on the consumer level who might confuse the new-formula soups with the old-formula soups which will continue to appear on retailers' shelves for some months to come, canners and other persons who control brand names and labels are required to label their new canned condensed soups covered by this regulation in a manner which makes the differences in identity of product obvious to the ordinary casual retail purchaser. Such a measure is necessary in order to prevent evasion of this regulation and of the General Maximum Price Regulation through the passing off of one soup as another.

In addition to the requirement that canners and wholesalers must report their maximum prices, canners are required to report the data on which their maximum price computations are based. Those canners who establish price lines are also required to report on the respective sales-volumes of each variety included in a price line, in order that it may be determined whether the maximum price reported for the price line bears a proper relationship to the canner's actual selling experience. For the same reason, canners must report the new weight factors in the event of any price line revision required by this regulation.